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James J. Hill, and his relative George Stephen, he established rail connections between Winnipeg and St. Paul, and then pushed through the continental line. His term as governor of the Hudson's Bay company was only reminiscent of the glories of that office, for the Canadian Pacific had ended the great day of the fur trade.

In his seventy-sixth year, in 1896, Sir Donald Smith assumed the office of high commissioner. The first American ambassador at the Court of St. James was still a novelty there when Canada, following the parallelism that prevails so continuously between dominion affairs and American, concentrated the functions of her various colonial agents, made an office worth while, and named it high commissioner. Smith had a large conception of the functions of his post, and dipped into his own pocket to materialize it. The idea of empire was in his mind, and the greatness of Canada, existing and to be, was to be made clear. Some have attacked Strathcona as a wicked captain of industry, wielding an influence with the evillest of his generation. Mr. Willson, however, has successfully concealed the cloven hoof, if it existed. The Strathcona of his letters was a man of visions and of practice, whose business was the business of his day, but whose ideals were those of the creative statesman. More than once he went too fast for the colonial office, and British opinion as a whole has never yet caught up with him; but in his own mind his imperial duty was clear. Strathcona's Horse, in the Boer war, was not only the exploit of the millionaire but was as well the symbol of a new spirit.

It is to be regretted that Strathcona left so few personal papers, but his biographer is to be congratulated upon his success with what material there is. The book ranks with Mr. Croly's *Hanna* and Mr. Oberholtzer's *Jay Cooke* in the light that it throws upon the civil life of our own times.

FREDERIC L. PAXSON

The French revolution in San Domingo. By T. Lothrop Stoddard, A. M., Ph.D. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914. 410 p. \$2.00 net)

This book presents a somewhat unusual combination of the scientific and the popular. From both aspects its appearance is timely. The increasing interest of students in eighteenth century colonial history and the present desire of readers in general to know more of the unfortunate black republic should assure to the author a numerous audience. Both sets of readers will, indeed, find much to attract them. The complicated and terrible story is set forth on clear lines, in excellent proportion and with well distributed emphasis; yet the style is journalistic and no opportunity for dramatic effect is overlooked. The "general reader"

will supposedly sigh with satisfaction. The querulous "student" will enjoy himself but will ask why the demands of scholarship have not been answered more evenly, since, in most respects, they have been answered so well. The book opens with six chapters, reviewing conditions in the colony prior to 1789, which are based upon a careful comparison of numerous secondary works. In bringing out the causes of unrest in the island, and in supplying a striking parallel to the well-known conditions in the neighboring island of Jamaica, this section holds much of interest; but it is hard to see why the author did not make some use at least of the material lying ready to his hand in the French national archives. The lack of due emphasis on the question of absenteeism and some conflict of evidence in regard to statistics might, for example, have been corrected by reference to the *memoires du roi* scattered through the second series of the *correspondence générale*. The main part of the work shows much apt documentation and is free from any serious errors of fact. The fatal effects of the uninformed and inconsistent policy of the succession of French governments are portrayed with skill. One is at times disturbed, however, by the quite uncritical use of the *archives parlementaires* and of contemporary accounts which students of West Indian history have long since come to regard with deep distrust. There is also at times a disconcerting looseness of statement. It was scarcely "plain," after Louis' return to Paris in October, 1789, that "the radical minority might at any time enforce its will through pressure from the Paris mob" (p. 83). Finally there is cause for regret in the absence of an index and in occasional errors which mar the critical bibliography (e. g. Jean-Baptiste le Pons for Jean-Baptiste le Pers, p. 399). Yet when one has done with complaining and sits back to reflect that the book is distinctly sound, eminently readable, and the best in its field, he realizes that its merits far outweigh its defects.

HERBERT C. BELL

A social and industrial history of England. By F. W. Tickner, D.Lit., M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.). New York: Longmans, Green & Co., London: Edward Arnold, 1915. 721 p. \$1.00 net)

In this volume Mr. Tickner has compiled and set in order the leading facts which, in his opinion, should be taught and emphasized in a course in the history of English social and industrial life. The work differs from other histories of its class in that it includes a variety of materials that ordinarily do not find a place in the manuals of social history: in addition to the conventional economic subjects the author discusses government, education, literature, colonial affairs, and the army and navy. Mr. Tickner has carried out his plan quite successfully to